

that the difference between 5,313 and the 1959 population of 11,775 represents an absolute increase in population. This is approximately two per cent a year, well within normal expectation. The important point is that the Papago have not attempted to maintain an increasing population on the same land base but are moving off the reservation at a rate about equal to, or exceeding, the rate of natural increase. 161 [167] ●

The Clotts survey contains other interesting data on Papago settlements. Clotts listed, in his description of settlements, wells, fields, and so on, the population of 52 locations (see Map 5). Of these only 19 had a population of 100 or more, the largest being Topawa (500), Santa Rosa (400), San Miguel (325), Gu Oidak (Big Fields) (250), and Anegan (200). The care with which Clotts appears to have made his estimates, and his systematic recording of many details at each location visited, justifies the placing of considerable confidence in these estimates. 162 621 [127]

A comparison of populations by district on the main reservation is given in Table 3. 162 634

Table 7. Racial Composition of the
Total Papago Population by Age and Residence

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ON RESERVATION						OFF RESERVATION					
Age Group	Total	Full Blood		Mixed Blood		Total	Full Blood		Mixed Blood		
		Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
Under 5	569	479	84	90	16	1004	518	52	486	48	
5 to 9	631	534	85	97	15	916	493	54	423	46	
10 to 14	578	517	89	61	11	737	410	56	327	44	
15 to 19	437	399	91	38	9	691	396	57	295	43	
20 to 24	348	329	95	19	5	613	410	67	203	33	
25 to 34	585	555	95	30	5	989	733	74	256	26	
35 to 44	493	471	96	22	4	642	529	82	113	18	
45 to 54	445	429	96	16	4	427	334	78	93	22	
55 to 64	302	295	98	7	2	190	166	87	24	13	
65 & over	343	340	99	3	1	106	98	92	8	8	
Total	4794	4408	92	386	8	6453	4171	65	2282	35	
Age not Known	63	60		3		138	84		54		

Residence. As was noted above, 54% of all Papagos
of known residence usually make their home on the three
Papago reservations or on other Arizona reservations. The
count, however, must be taken with some caution since our
informants could not be expected to give uniform answers to
the question respecting "usual present residence". The
majority of reservation residents move off the reservation

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162 for widely varying lengths of time so that, in many cases,
167 it would be difficult to say whether the "usual" residence
128 was off the reservation or on the reservation. Assigning
residence on the basis of the location of a family at the
time of our interviews would have resulted in even more
misleading figures since the number counted, as in the
case of the United States census, would depend upon the
season of the year when the interviews took place.

[561] It is, of course, quite risky to interpret the
statistics on residence by age and sex. No doubt a great
many factors enter. Adults in the age bracket 20 to 44 are
more apt to be living off the reservation than individuals
in other age groups. This could result from two factors:
Younger adults of this generation are more inclined to seek
work in off-reservation communities, and older adults of
this generation are inclined to return to the reservation as
they grow older. Among children, the small differences in
residence are probably traceable to the Papago desire to
place school age children with relatives on the reservation
when an off-reservation move is made.

Differences in residence by sex have not been
tabulated for this report and are too small to have any mean-
ing by age groups. Adult men and women move off the reserva-
tions in about equal numbers and it must be concluded that
married couples, on the whole, move together when a move is
made. The number of women exceeds the number of men in the

age bracket 20 to 44 by about two percent and the number of women in the same age bracket, living on the reservation exceeds the number of men by about the same proportion.

Origin. In order to secure some measure of Papago population mobility, an attempt was made to secure the place of birth or, for older people, the place in which they lived as children. For our total population of 11,775 we have data on age and place of origin for 10,795. The comparable figure for known age and residence is 11,043. Whereas 46% of people with known residence live off the reservations, only 24% of people with known origin originated off the reservation. The shift toward increasing numbers of Papagos with off-reservation origin occurs rather evenly from among the oldest people, with seven percent originating off the reservation to the youngest people with 44% originating off the reservation. Another way of indicating the same trend is to say that 16% of Papagos over the age of 65 live off the reservations and 7% originated there, whereas 53% of Papagos under the age of five live off the reservations and 44% originated there. In between, 53% of Papagos between ages 20 and 24 live off the reservations and 18% originated there.

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Population Conclusions. Two very clear trends are

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indicated in our analysis of the total Papago population: (1) Papagos have been moving off the reservation in ever increasing numbers during the lifetime of the present population and (2) contact with the outside world has accelerated the intermarriage of Papagos with non-Papagos. Data, not here reported, shows that the majority of these marriages are between Papagos and members of other Indian tribes.

In addition to the more or less permanent residence

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shift indicated above, data to be presented in Chapter IV will show a high rate of seasonal and temporary movement off the reservation.

In his preliminary report on the Papago Population,

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prepared in 1961, Dr. Robert A. Hackenberg prepared an analysis respecting the transitional position of the Papago midway between reliance upon the institutions of native society and the acceptance of the alternatives provided by Federal programs and the opportunities in the surrounding non-Indian off-reservation areas. The following analysis is from his report and is in no material respect altered by the more precise information gathered during the past two years.

Age Distribution. The significance of the age distribution developed from the 1959 figures may be seen through the comparisons made in the following table.

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